Everybody knows the tendency that certain articles have to disappear. It has been repeatedly asserted in countries where they use donkeys that no one ever sees a defunct ass. Again, that famous query, put by a lady during an "awful pause" at her owntable, "What becomes of all the pins?" struck home to every feminine mind, offering boundless fields of conjecture. Mysterious, however, as the ultimate fate of pins undoubtedly is, it may be arged that their very smallness favors their disappearance, but this can not be pleaded about old men, said the question we raise to day is, What becomes in this city of the old or elderly men? Old women we see in numbers, but not old men. Of course, we know that in bank parlors, trust companies' offices, and among the learned professions a certain number of elderly gentlemen may be found, but we are speaking now of the many. Take, for example, waiters. How many gray-headed waiters does any restaurant frequenter recall in this city? In the street cars there are about half a dozen conductors, well-known to every one because they are white-bearded, and hence so rare, while the drivers are always men under fifty, apparently—seldom, indeed, as much as forty. Walk about the streets, notice the men employed by the great express companies; you will find them young. The laborers, the 'longshoremen, the men employed at the ferries, are also mostly young. Go into stores; nine out of ten of the salesmen are young. The hotel clerks are young, and so for the most part are the barkeepers. Doctors say that these latter seldom get beyond fifty. Constant nip-ping undermines their health; and hotel men, too, as a class, do not live long, though thee are notable exceptions. This absence of elderly men is to a stranger a notable feature of New York, and it would be interesting to know its cause. Is it that the conditions of life here are exceptionally exhausting, and that, except in the comparatively rare cases where circumstances or constitution are especially favorable, only a low average of age is attained? or is it that hundreds of men emigrate hence after a few years to settle in other parts of the country, returning, perhaps, at forty to places from whence they came at twenty? It is notorious that Parisians are for the most part not born in Paris, and probably but a limited number of people in this city to-day were born in it. The infant mortality is, we know, enormous, but how about the mortality between forty and fifty? It would be interesting to learn if that be abnormally large as compared with other places; and if so, what is the prevailing cause of death. Very instructive tables were published in England some years ago showing the average of life among different voca-tions. It is believed by many that brokers and others in business life live here, as there, a much shorter time than professional men. Thoroughly trust-worthy data on this point would be received with great interest .- N. Y. Times.

A Turkish Fast.

Before closing this chapter of Turkish gossip, 1 can not refrain from giving a young Moslem official's account of his infraction of the great fast. "The day was very sultry," said he. "I had been at work and was dying with thirst. I resolved to myself that I would slip out and sneak into some watershop in some out-of-the-way corner and get a should be put in each end, and a little glass of water, fast or no fast. The water was there in crystal and ice; my tongue was bursting. I was just going into the shop when a man crossed the street and stood in front of me. I knew he was a detective, and so I went away. I hunted up another watershop in an out-of-the-way place, and lo, another detective appeared. I hurried past and a third time found a watershop, and called to the increasing demand and again it was watched by a spy. Then I decreasing supply of that valuable timsaid to myself: 'Here we have a gor- ber, black walnut, and farmers in localshops and gambling-houses. And this the soil are being urged to plant and government sets itself up to enforce cultivate it. pious observances. It puts its spies by Mr. W. H. the watershop lest some poor wretch may drink in fast-time. A fig for such piety. I was going to have five paras' worth of sin. If this is what piety means I will go to Pera this minute and get a hundred paras' worth of sin in the the darkest corner of a great hall and had my ice-cream. I had just finished about half of itwhen I saw peering in at and interior decorations. the window a man with his rosary in his hand, and I recognized him as one of those meddling pious people who go about as a work of religious duty to find erring Moslems and warn them of the consequences of breaking the fast. I consequences of breaking the fast. I crammed the other half of the ice-cream into my mouth at once and bolted out of a side door. If you have never had your mouth stuffed with ice-cream so stiff that you can't open your jaws, you can have no conception of what I suffered. But I had my revenge on this government for making money out of vice and then putting guards over the water-jugs. I broke my fast in spite of them, and nobody found it out."-Constantinople Letter.

A Medical Curiosity.

Jean Condoist has been brought to Paris as a medical curiosity from the Haute Caone. According to a medical contributor to a Parisian contemporary. this youth, aged nineteen, took a start on the 17th of May, 1881, being six feet three inches high, and found one morning that he had grown an inch. Every week since then has he registered himself, and on the 14th of September this human beanstalk had grown nearly five inches; he grew five inches more before stands seven feet ten inches. All this that have grown, and his feet are already twenty-tour inches long.

_ MPa, what is a pessimist, and what is an optimist?" "A pessimist, my son, is one who takes the surplus kittens, kittens grow up, to live a wretched, starving life; to be tortured continually by boys and other thoughtless animals, and to be finally killed with brickbats and left to rot on the streets."-Ex- a large per cent. on the value of the

HOME AND FARM.

aug'z

-Stoves may be kept looking nicely for some time by rubbing them thoroughly with newspaper every morning.

-Over 9,000 new farms were started on Government lands in Minnesota and 1882.—Chicago Journal.

-If you wish to clean your spice-mill you will find that by grinding a handful of raw rice through it this can be accomplished. The particles of spice and pepper or coffee will not adhere to it after this rice is ground through it .- N.

-Save labor by sowing more grass seed. Have more grass than can be eaten in summer, so that there will be plenty in fall, winter, and spring. Have grass at all times when there is no snow to cover it. The cheapest beef and butter are made from feed gathered by the cattle themselves. Scarce corn has taught many the value of grass for summering hogs this season. - James Wilson.

-Professor Cook suggests as a practical remedy for the grape-vine hopper, that, so soon as these pests become dormant in winter the leaves under the vines be raked up and burned. This is best done on a cold day and before the vines are laid down for the winter. The theory is that the hoppers can not resist dampness and collect under the fallen leaves for protection .- Detroit Post.

-Cold Pie for Pienic: Boil a chicken or rabbit and cut the flesh as thin as possible. Then boil two ounces of macaroni, the same quantity of Parmesan cheese, grated, a little finely-chopped parsley, half a pint of cream, some pepper and salt. Line a basin with a good paste sprinkled with vermicelli, bake an hour, and serve with or without a brown sauce. Cold poultry or game may be used instead of something purposely Boston Transcript.

—A foreign paper claims that a full feed of hay to horses, following the feeding of concentrated food, is wasteful, for the reason that it crowds the first out of the stomach before proper digestion has been accomplished. And so, in order to secure best results, hav should be fed at first and the concentrated food afterward, which leaves it to become fully digested, with no danger of being crowded away or out of the performance of its desired purpose.

-Canary seed is scarce—the supply in the United States will barely last fifteen months, and no more can be gathered for a year. Abroad, too, the supply is scanty. England is shipping canary seed to Spain-sending coals to Newcastle-and Spain and Southern France are calling upon Smyrna and the Levant. Switzerland, too, is short, and Italy has no surplus. The owners of canary birds should therefore be economical in feeding their pets .- Chicago

-A pretty and cheap work-basket may be made of a heavy pasteboard box. Sew some stout cloth around it to keep it firm and in place, then cover it with any material that you have, silk, velvet, or worsted goods, or better and more serviceable, dark-colored drilling. This cover may be shirred, plaited or put on straight. The lining may be of any bright color that will harmonize with the outside. For a handle use a piece of pasteboard one inch wide, supported by an old hoop; cover this with the material used for the outside and sew it to each side of the box. Pockets box for buttons made stationary is very convenient. There should also be a loop for seissors, and a pin-cushion and needle-book .- St. Louis Globe.

Cultivating the Black Walnut.

The attention of the public is being ernment that takes revenue from grey ities where this growth is indigenous to

Mr. W. H. Ragan, Secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society, in a paper read before the annual convention, gave, among other arguments in favor of black walnut, the following: "It is a worthy variety for artificial groves and timberbelts; it is comparatively free from the shape of ice-cream.' I went. I sat in attacks of depredating insects; it grows rapidly and bears nuts at an early age, and it stands without a peer for furniture

Regarding the planting and culture of the black walnut, Mr. Ragan said: "Prepare your ground by breaking and harrowing in the fall. Furrow it off each way as you would for corn, except that the rows should be about seven feet apart. Take the nuts fresh from the trees, it is not necessary that they should be hulled, placing two nuts in each crossing. This is to insure getting a good stand. The nuts should be covered very shallow, just enough earth to hide them. In the spring the land should be furrowed off midway between the rows of nuts, and the spaces planted with corn or potatoes. Cultivate as you would a corn crop, by cross plowing, being careful to give the young trees a fair chance and good clean culture. The second spring thin out your plants to one tree to the hill. If there are spaces entirely missing they may be filled by transplanting from the hills containing duplicates. The second and perhaps the third year it will pay to cultivate corn between the rows, after which the trees should be regularly cultivated until they fully occupy the ground so as to keep down by their shade all

weeds and grass. "The period at which cultivation may be discontinued can not be definitely the 20th of January, 1882, and seven stated, as much will depend on the charmore before March 15, and he now acter of the seasons and quality of the soil. Of course seven feet each way will has been accompanied by great pains in be too close for permanent trees, but as the back, and he stoops considerably; they will protect each other when small but since last June it is his legs only and make much better growth it is preferable to have them closely planted. When they begin to crowd, the alternate tree in each row may be removed. The trees thus removed will be of sufficient size to be useful in various ways on the farm. A second thinning will in a few just after they are born, and chloroforms years be necessary, taking the alternate them. The optimist is one who lets the tree the other way. Your permanent trees will now stand fourteen feet apart each way, a sufficient distance for a number of years, though not for large trees, but the thinnings will always pay ground occupied."-N. Y. World.

Duty of the Locomotive Engineer.

A railway man predicts that before many years every locomotive drawing a passenger train on a busy railroad will have a pilot, whose sole business will be to watch the signals, switches, bridges, Dakota during the year ended June 30, crossings, and so on, while the care and control of the engine will be the exclusive work of the engineer. At present, he says, the engineer may be trying his water gauge or doing any one of half a hundred necessary things, when he ought to be looking at a signal. When trains were fewer and speed less, an engineer was all that was needed; as the speed is increased and the demands upon the engineer's attention are multiplied, he has more than he can do. He must be relieved by a new man, in front of or over the engine, who will have nothing to do with the engine, but will watch the road and direct the engineer, as the pilot of a steamer does, by a system of signals.

Any suggestion calculated to increase the safety of railway traveling can not fail to receive consideration. It is safe to predict, however, that the foregoing prediction will never be fulfilled, for the sufficient reason that to place a second personality between the observation of a signal and the manipulation of the engine would be to delay action and invite disaster. With his hand upon the throttle, the engineer can do the thing required in any emergency in less time than it would take to tell another to do it, however perfect the system of signaling; and with a train running a hundred feet a second, a fraction of a second's delay may be fatal to a hundred passen-

On well regulated roads the engineer's assistant now does substantially everything required in the care of the engine, leaving the engineer free to keep constant watch of the road. The proposed pilot could do no more, and would be less fitly placed to secure the instant performance of the duty the occasion might demand.—Scientific American.

A Faithful Messenger.

John Neely, who has been in the employ of the New York Central Railroad for thirty-one years as treasurer's messenger, and who has carried many hundred millions of dollars from the company's offices to the bank, died on Sunday last in his dwelling in the Grand Central Depot, aged sixty-three years. His face was known to almost every banker and broker in the city. He used often to say that if robbers attacked him on his way to the bank he would cheerfully lay down his life in protecting the money intrusted to him. He took the money down town in a wagon, and a driver managed the horse while Neely watched the money bags. The driver was armed, and Neely also. He often carried over \$500,000, and he never cost the railroad company a cent through carelessness or loss.—Chicago Journal.

-When a young man kisses his girl good-night about 1:30 a. m., he may ing his home, and he envies his girl, who, he supposes, jumps into bed and is fast asleep ten minutes after he leaves the house. He doesn't know that she must first fish seventy-nine hair-pins out of her head, one at a time, and twist her hair up into bits of paper so that it will crimp nicely next day, and that he is in bed snoring before she turns off the gas. If he was aware of this fact, perhaps he would leave earlier .- The Judge.

-All the funny things in the administration of police-court justice-it is commonly termed "justice"-do not happen in Detroit. A few days ago in Toronto the magistrate asked of a prisoner: "Were you on the drunk, yesterday?" "No, sir," replied the prisoner, "I was on the horse-car." The reply cleared him. In another case the wrong prisoner was led from the bull-pen. "I have discharged another man for your crime," said the justice, "so now I'll have to discharge you for his." Excunt omnes .- Chicago Herald.

-The skies were never dark enough nor starless enough, the storm was never fierce enough nor wild enough, the quick bolts of heaven were never lurid enough, and the arrows of slander never fiew thick enough to drive a noble woman from her husband's side.-Bob Ingersoll.

-Crazed by the misconduct of her two daughters, a woman chopped off one of her hands at Parkville, Conn. striking not less than a dozen blows with a hatchet .- Boston Post.

THE MARKETS.

П	AAAA MAAAAAAAA	
	NEW YORK, Sept.	00 1999
	CATTER Property \$11 (0)	et 514 00
	CATTLE—Exports\$11 00 COTTON—Middling	@ 1234
	FLOUR-Good to Choice 5 00	@ 8 00
- 1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1 06	@ 1 07
	No. 3 Red 1 04	2 1 05
8	CORN-No. 2	@ 73
	CORN-No. 2	@ 40
34	PORK-Standard Mess 21 25	@ 21 50
3		
	ST. LOUIS.	@ 11%
	COTTON-Middling	
9	BEEVES-Exports 6 00	
8	Fair to Good 4 50	
	Native Cows 2 50 Texas Steers 3 00	@ 450
ä		Ø 9 00
i	HOGS-Common to Select 7 25 SHEEP-Fair to Charles 3 00	@ 4 00
ī,	FLOUR-XXX to Cho 4 00	
2/1	FLOUR-AAA to Chor 4 00	1000
	WHEAT-No. 2 Winter 93	77
d	No.3 " 88	69 66 60 66
ij	ORN-No. 2 Mixed	
-	OATS-No.2 31	ø 32
릿	RYE-No. 2 55	@ 56
9	TOBACCO-Dark Langs 5 00	@ 5 00
Û	Medium Dark Leaf 7 50	a 8 50
8	HAY-Choice Timothy 15 00	a 16 00
	BUTTER-Choice Dairy 23	a 24
i	EGGS—Choice	a 18
2	PORK-Standard Mess 22 00	@ 22 50 @ 15%
-	BACON-Clear Rib 15	
á	LARD-Prime Steam 12	@ 12%
	WOOL-Tub-washed,medium 33	@ 35
	Unwashed 23	@ 25
8	CHICAGO.	100000
50	CATTLE-Exports 6 50	@ 700
į.	HOGS_Condito aboles : 50	@ 9 co
g	SHEEP—Good to choice 4 00 FLOUR—Winter 6 00	@ 5 00
	FLOUR-Winter 6 00	@ 700
	Spring	@ 700
g	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring 1 03	@ 104
		@ 104
d	COPY_No 9	66
8	OATS-No.2	@ 32
8	RYE 58	@ 59
	PORK-New Mess	@ 21 50
	EAVELS OUT	
8	CATTLE—Native Steers	20 5 75
ij	" Native Cows 2 50	@ 3 50
0.11	HOGS—Sales at 7 50	@ 8 50
	WHEAT-No. 2 78	@ 79
H	" No. 3 73	@ 74
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed	62
2.4	OATS-No. 2 31	@ 32
3	NEW ORLEANS.	
	FLOUR-High Grades 4 75	@ 5.50
63	CORN-White 78	@ 79
	OATS-Western 19	e 43
	OATS-Western	@ 22 00
	PORK-Mess 99 50	@ 22 75
	PORK-Mess	0 15%
ı	COTTON-Middling	a 1234
1		

-A cheerful face, says the Germantown Telegraph, is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather. To make a sick man think he is dving, all that is necessary is to look half dead yourself. Hope and despair are as catching as cutaneous complaints. Always look sunshiny, therefore, whether you feel so

Wz like St. Jacobs Oil, and observe too that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour indorses the emedy .- Baltimore (Md.) Catholic Mirror.

Wny should Arabi Bey be the favorite of the children! Because he is one of the Arabian Knights.

In the New York Herald we lately observed mention of the speedy cure of Thaddeus Davids, Esq., of the great ink firm, 127 William street, New York, of rheumatic gout by

PITTSBURGH has a pie factory. The pies made are of a dark color, so as not to show dirt .- N. O. Picayune.

St. Jacobs Oil .- St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

INVISIBLE POISON.

How it Works Its Way Into the Body and How to Counteract it.

One of the great scourges of the present year in all parts of America has been malaria. This is a trouble so treacherous in its nature and so dangerous in its results as to justly cause apprehension wherever it has appeared. But there are so many erroneous ideas upon the subject that a few words are in order at a time when people are subject to malarial infuences.

Malaria, which means simply bad air, is the common name of a class of diseases which arise from spores of decaying vegetable mutter, thrown off from stagnant pools or piles of vegetation undergoing decomposition. These spores when inhaled with the breath or taken into the system with water soon enter the blood and germinating there find a foothold, whereby the whole system is possoned and the various functions disordered. When the germ theory of disease was first advanced it was supposed that these spores were of animal nature, and use the bacteria in diphther a were propagated in the blood, but they are now conceived to be of veretable origin, like the fungi found on decaying wood or in cellars. The source of this state of the air is

generally swamps or stagnant pools, which, partially dried by the hot sun, send forth va pors loaded with this majarial poison. These vapors descend to the earth in the night, cooled by the loss of temperature, and breathed by sleepers are readily inhaled. Hence persons living near stagnant pools or marshes are liable to be afflicted with chills and fever, and such localities are never healthy, though they are more so when the streams flowing into them are pure, and also when the water is high. Again the drainage of houses, slaughter-houses, barns, etc., are a fertile source of malaria. One will often notice in coming into the neighborhood of one of these sluggish streams that pass through almost every village a most villainous smell caused by the offen sive refuse which communicates its bad odor to the atmosphere, especially on hot days. This absorbed into the system by the lungs of taken in through water, which also absorbs it from the air, poisons the blood and deranges the whole system. This poison is also developed in force in wells and springs when the become low, and the result of drinking these is the same as breathing the poisonous air. In a time of drouth the great quantity of vegetation that dries up in the meadows, stubble fields and pastures, the corn fields and forest leaves produces the same effluvia. On the prairies when large tracts of prairie ground are turned over, the decaying vegetation is a

widespread cause of malaria.

The evils which follow malarial poisoning have nearly a mile to walk before reach- are almost infinite. Disease of a malignant and dangerous nature, accompanied by symp-toms the most distressing are certain to manifest themselves and life is a burden so long as this poison remains in the system. The indications of malarial poisoning are loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains about the heart, wasting of flesh and strength, despondency, nervousness, chilly sensations, unac-countable lassitude, dull pains in various parts of the body, headaches, dizziness, a coated tongue and dry mouth, night sweats, muscular debility, puffing under the eyes, an unusual color, order or sediment about the fluids passed from the system, etc. Any one of the above symptoms may be an indication of malarial poison in the body which necessitates immediate and careful attention. But if malarial poison could not find a lodge-ment in the human body, it would be just as

harmless as the oxygen of the air. The great difficulty is that, after being absorbed into the system, it produces obstructions in the

stomach and lungs, clogs the circulation of the blood, affects the kidneys, liver and other organs, and brings on diseases of a most dan-gerous character. There is only one known way by which these diseases may be avoided or cured after they have once made their ap-pearance, and that is by keeping the great purifying organs of the body in perfect health. These organs are the kidneys and liver's No one whose kidneys or liver are in a perfect condition was ever afflicted by malarial poi-son. And when these organs are disordered, they not only permit, but invite, these dis-eases to make their inroads into the body. It is now admitted by physicians, scientists and the majority of the general public that one medicine, and only one whose power has been tested and proven, has absolute control of, and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant health and hence prevents malarial sickness. This remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the most popular medicine before the American people, and sold by every druggist in the land. It fully counteracts the evil effect of malarial poison in the system, and not only banishes it, but restores the members which the tradegraphs weakened. How well it which that poison has weakened. How well it does this c n be learned from the following: does this e n be learned from the following:

Kansas City, Mo., June 26, 1882.—Moving from the State of New York to the Western country. I was attacked with malaria and general debtlity. I had lost all appetite and was hardly able to move about. I had tried a great many remedies, but nothing bettered my condition until I began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which seemed to help me right away, and I feel as well as I ever have in my life. It is a blessing to people in this malarious country.

C. F. WILLIAM, 1412 Grand Ave., of William & Co., Hardware. This great remedy has proven its power in This great remedy has proven its power in innumerable cases, and is to-day more exten-

be taken to check it on the start before its SOMEBODY has discovered that the cat is not mentioned in the Bible. Yet there is the cat-e-chism.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

sively used in malarial districts, whether in cities or in the country, than any or all other remedies for the cure of the same class of dis-

ease. No one can afford to trifle with the first symptoms of malaria, but instant care should

Does Your Head Ache?

No matter what the cause, Sick, Nervous Neuralgic, Dyspeptic. Which is it? A revolution in the treatment of nervous diseases is now taking place. Dr. C. W. Benson has discovered a sure remedy in his Celery and Chamomile Pills-they permanently cure sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, dyspeps a, sleeplessness and all nervous diseases. Sold by druggists. 50 cents a box. Address, Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for \$1, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A CHIROPODIST advertises that his place of business is open in the evening. Convenient for gentlemen who are corned at night.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Personall

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred as thirty day's trial is allowed.

Explicit directions for every use an given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

TRY the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

Rough on Sam .- Sam Rideout is an Austin clerk. He is personally not very attractive, and his morals are of a very inferior quality. One of Sam's peculiarities is to use mercantile tarms and expressions, no matter what subject is being discussed. He and a few subject is being discussed. He and a few friends were talking about clergymen and doctors the other day, and one of them asked Sam who his family doctor was. "Dr. Doesem supplies us with all we need in the physical department, and Parson Soothem furnishes us a full line of plety goods," said Sam. "Look here, Sam," remarked Gilhooly, "if Dr. Doesem is responsible for your looks, and Parson Soothem furnishes you with your morals, all I've got to say is, that they have shoved a lot of second-hand goods off on you, and they badly damaged besides. You ought to deal, from now on, with first-class houses. You have been swindled outrageously. To look at you one would suppose your good looks and manners were of home manufacture."—Texas Siftings.

Two Women .- A True Story.

A poor, invalid, widowed mother lay suffer-ing on a bed of straw in a shabby broken down tenement house in one of our large cities. Two Christian ladies called; one gave her a missionary testament and male a long prayer, the other ordered proper food and fuel to be given, but instead of sending a physician, she purchased a bottle of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla for her. In a few weeks time the invalid was again out washing and ironing. To whom shall we give

A Phil. Adel. Pula paper publishes a poem entitled "Confession of an Idiot." The editor should keep his private affairs to himself.—

MR. GEORGE C. COLEMAN, of Seymour, Ind., writes: "I have kept Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sa:saparilla in my family for years. My wife thinks there is no such medicine as it is. I think if excellent for weakness and indigestion. We also use it for coughs and colds and it does not fail us."

"Ass you not alarmed at your children playing on that cistern with the trap door open! Are you not afraid they will drop in some day and get drowned when you are not looking on," said one Austin lady to another whom she was visiting. "No," was the complacent reply; "we get our drinking water from another cistern that the children can't tumble into."—Texas

A Great Enterprise, III The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company-is

one of Rochester's greatest business enter-prises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their in-triusic value found their way into almost every household in the land .- Graphic.

A WRITER in the Popular Science Monthly tells how flies climb. There is nothing like

**"Help yourself and others will help ou." But don't fail to use K dney-Wort for all liver, kidney and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, etc. The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells. Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

THE lisp has broken out in Saratoga, where thweet thimpletons utter thoft nonthenth .-New Haven Register.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative Agent in all com-plaints peculiar to women. Cures Kidney troubles of either sex.

SUMMER is nearly over, but the girls are just s liable to be son struck in winter as they are in July or August. - Chicago Heral 1.

SKINNY MEN. "Walls' Health Renewer" re stores health and vigor, cures Dyspensia. \$1 THE corset came to stay, and that is why it does not go out of fashion.

FLIE's, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c. Wily are wicked old men like fixed stars?

Because they scintillate—Chicago Tribune.

The great distinguishing feature of Redding's Russia Salve is its power to reduce inflamation. Sows men, otherwise stendy-headed, can never keep their balance in a bank.

STRAIGHTEN old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel' Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Use National Yeast and have light bread.

A SURE CURE for Epilepsey or Fits in 24 hours. Fre \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 for free, Address STEESON & Co., Portland, Me. \$150 per month to AGENTS. Pictures Copied and Enlarged. Taylor Copying Co., St. Louis, Mo. \$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; I sample free Address J. A. Bronson, Detroft, Mich. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made

A GENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced Separate Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE HEN-Pecked Husband,""Our Toy Soldiers," and "The Chi-nese Question," Our new, Awfully Funny Comic Cards, 11 c atts each. Send 30 cents (stamps) for the three sets. SAMMIS & LATHAM. 79 Nassau St., N.Y.

Employment for Ladies.

& BEAST

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the oldest and the standard liniment of the United States. Large size, \$1.66; medium 50 cents; small, 25 cents; small size for fatality use, 25 cents; Merchant's Worm Tables 25 cents. For sale by every druggist and dealer in marginal merchandise. in general merchandise

For Family Use. The Gargling Oil Liniment with white whate whappen, prepared for human flesh, is put up in small bottles only, and does not stain the skin. Price 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil Almanac for 1883 Is now in the hands of our printer, and wil be ready for distribution during the months of November and December, 1822. The Al-manae for the coming year will be more use-ful and instructive than ever, and will be sent free to any address. Write for one.

Ask the Nearest Druggist, If the dealers in your place do not keep Merchant's Gargling Oil for sate, insist upon their sending to us, or where they get their medicines, and get it. Keep the bottle well corked, and shake it before using. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.

Special Notice. The Merchant's Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment for half a century. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow di The Gargling Off and Merchant's Work Tablets are for sale by all druggists and dealers in general merchandise throughout the



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ST. LOUIS FAIR

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